Strahlman, Dr. L. 1-2-45
411 Medico Dental Bldg.
San Diego, 1, Calif.

"Isn't it queer . . . . that God still rules supreme ? !"

* * * *

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States".

VOLUME XIV. No. 47. SAN DIEGO (5) CALIFORNIA MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1944 $2.50 PER YEAR—SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

Henry H. Klein Afraid of Murder

Sidney Hillman Paid Lepke $50,000

United States of America
Southern District of New York
City of New York
County of New York, ss.

HENRY H. KLEIN being duly sworn, deposes and says:

In view of the fact that this removal proceeding is an outgrowth of the so-called sedition trial going on in the District of Columbia, I want to put on record my compelling reason for resisting removal, besides the legal reasons stated in my affidavits dated July 18th and July 28th, 1944, previously submitted. I do not want to be murdered in a prison cell in Washington by poison or by violent assault.

I know that some persons who are opposed to my activities in this so-called sedition case, want me out of the way. They wanted me sent to prison several months ago where I might have been "knocked off" by violence. Now they would no doubt, adopt a more subtle course.

Many prominent persons who condemned acts of the present national administration and some of its leaders, have died suddenly of heart failure. Some have been killed in automobile and airplane "accidents". There is a drug known to insiders in Washington which they claim is colorless and odorless and which, if put in water or food, soon induces indigestion and heart failure.

On February 12th last, I sent Governor Thomas E. Dewey a set of verified charges for the removal from office of William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, and Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner of New York City, for their failure to solve the murder of Guido Ferreri, in Brooklyn, on July 31, 1931. This was the first of the so-called contact murders committed by Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and his gang of cutthroats and strong arm men.

In my petition to the Governor, I charged that Sydney Hillman was Lepke's financial backer through the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, paying Lepke up to ($50,000) fifty thousand dollars a month. Dewey refused to act on these charges.

There is no doubt that Sidney Hillman would like to punish Klein. There is no doubt that his pals Felix Frankfurter and David K. Niles, who run the White House and lead the fight for the fourth term with Hillman, would like to suppress Klein. There is no doubt that Frankfurter controls the Attorney General's office and O. John Rogge, special prosecutor in the so-called sedition case. There is no doubt that O. John Rogge controls Judge Eicher.

I have received many threats and warnings since I took part in this so-called sedition trial as counsel for Colonel Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, one of the defendants. Most of those who have written and telephoned me have been entirely misled by false newspaper reports, sectarian bias or false propaganda on the air. One of those who wrote me said that I had been "provided for", meaning no doubt, that I will be punished according to plan.

I am out of this trial for the present because of the terrorism created by the judge and because I know if I continued to participate actively in it, I would be sent to prison and probably killed.

(Signed) HENRY H. KLEIN.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1944.
Frank A. Du Valle, Notary Public N. Y. County
No. 3, Com. expires, March 30, 1945.

Editor's Note: Upton Close, news columnist and radio commentator, raised the question whether the unsolved death of John Bryan Owen, free lance journalist, was connected with the revelations Tyler Kent made who decoded the secret messages between F. D. R. and Churchill and was imprisoned in England to silence him. Owen saw Kent in prison and returned to the U. S. A. to tell the story. He died very suddenly and very conveniently.

Churchill bragged that he had worked hard to get the U. S. involved in war.

Kent said that F D R had promised Churchill to get the U. S. in the war.

Dear Mr. de Aryan:

Please accept this $5.00 for your birthday. May God bless you and keep you many more.

— — — W. J.

Klein Answers Eicher's Charge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In The Matter of Henry H. Klein

ANSWERING AFFIDAVIT

United States of America, Southern District of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss:

HENRY H. KLEIN being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I appear specially in this proceeding by my attorney James J. Laughlin, to challenge the jurisdiction of the court and, without waiving jurisdiction or the illegality of invalidity of the service herein, to answer the false allegations contained in the petition of Messrs O. John Rogge and Joseph W. Burns, on which the order herein is based.

A copy of this order to show cause was served on me in the City of New York on Saturday, July 15th, 1944, without authority of law and was not served on me in the District of Columbia, where I have not been since June 29th,

The petition herein alleges in paragraph 5, that in the document which I submitted to the court on July 5, 1944, entitled "Exceptions, Objections and Motions", a copy of which is annexed to the petition, that I "stated because of the rulings of the court in said case, his disagreement therewith, and the refusal of the court to change them, he would withdraw from further participation in the case and that he would refuse to continue as counsel for Defendant Eugene Nelson Sanctuary."

This statement is a falsehood and is only another attempt to impose upon the court. It is a distortion of pages 3 and 4 of my document annexed to the petition. Pages one of said document, states the reason very plainly, why I withdrew. It states:

> "I am not therefore willing to risk further punishment at the hands of the court and the prosecutor who dominates the court as the entire record will show."

I had been fined twice before July 5th, for alleged contempt of court, once on May 22, 1944 and once on June 27, 1944. The fine each time was $200. I could not afford to risk another fine or suffer imprisonment in lieu of payment while trying to properly defend my client, as stated on page one of my document, and I informed the court on the occasion of my first fine that I had no money with which to pay a fine, nor did my client have any.

Prior to the first fine and on March 13th, 1944, I was physically ejected from the court room by order of the court, when I objected to the blanket bill of particulars submitted by the prosecution for all defendants, in answer to the demands of only half of them submitted up to that time. This bill extends the time of the conspiracy alleged in the indictment of my client and 29 other persons, from 1933, back to 1919, in violation of law. My demand for a separate bill of particulars on behalf of my client, submitted in due time and in proper form, was denied by the court.

I realized that the court was imposed upon by the prosecution in this matter of the bill of particulars and in other matters adversely affecting the interests of my client and other defendants and I felt from that time on (March 13,1944), that I would be punished by fine or imprisonment if I tried to assert my client's rights as firmly as I could. I felt that the prosecutors' influence was sufficient to sway the court.

The allegation contained in paragraph 5 of the petition that I "abruptly abandoned and deserted" my client is a falsehood. My client knew on July 4th, 1944 what I intended to do and he approved it. He was out of touch with me from June 27 when he was excused by the court from attendance at the trial, until July 4th. I am still his counsel outside the court room.

The allegation contained in paragraph 5 that I "well knew that the trial of said criminal case could not proceed without the defendant Eugene Nelson Sanctuary having the assistance of counsel" in no way affects the issue here, since I advised defendant Sanctuary to demand that James J. Laughlin be permitted to serve as his trial counsel in my place, which I am informed, he did. The rceord also shows that the court appointed "temporary" counsel for defendant Sanctuary on subsequent trial days, the dates being set forth in paragraph 6 of the petition herein; and the trial still continues. James J. Laughlin has been my Washington representative on the record of this court since I filed my first pleading in behalf of defendant Sanctuary, last January.

The conclusion therefore contained in paragraph 7 of the petition that I have "wilfully, knowingly and contumaciously committed a contempt of this court by his said conduct", is untrue, false and malicious and the petitioners should be punished for this perverseness. The petition should be dismissed and the prayer that I be punished by fine or imprisonment, should be denied. The "perverting and obstructing the true cause and due administration of justice" as stated in the prayer clause, applies to the prosecutors and not to me, as does the statement "contemptuous, contumacious and obstructive conduct" also therein contained.

Summarizing the foregoing, my reason for withdrawing as trial counsel for Defendant Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, was and is that I was cast in terrorem by the conduct of the court in imposing fines on me for so-called contempt, which fines I informed the court, I was unable to pay. I also feared further fines or imprisonment if I continued in the trial to assert my client's rights by offering objections to the admission of evidence which I regard as immaterial and irrelevant and by asking questions on cross examination of prosecution witnesss, which I regard as proper, but which the court might regard as improper and meriting a penalty.

My withdrawing is based on the exercise of a constitutional right—the right of freedom from fear. In United States vs Moore, 287 F 879 (C. C. A. N. Y. 1924), the court said:

"The power to punish for contempt should be exercised with caution and with due regard to a constitutional right."

Also in re Gitkin, 184 F 71 (D. C. Pa 1908) and Ex Parte Davis, 112 F 139 (C. C. Fla. 1901).

(Signed) HENRY H. KLEIN.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1944. Frank A. Du Valle, Notary Public N. Y. County No. 3, Com. expires March 20, 1945.

THEIR MAN HEADED FOR THE WHITEHOUSE NOW

Speaking of Dewey, some members of the American Jewish Committee may still remember how Judge Proskauer, years ago, suggested that the Committee employ the services of a "capable young lawyer named Dewey" in its work of combatting anti-Semitism in the United States . . . Had this suggestion been accepted the present Republican candidate for the Presidency would have probably been today one of the employees of the American Jewish Committee of whom little would be known.—Calif. Jewish Voice, L. A.

Sh-Sh-Sh ! Don't Mention It !

ZIONISM NOW U. S. POSTWAR PROGRAM

NEW YORK,— "With both major political parties giving their unqualified endorsement to the Jewish people's efforts to rebuild their national life in Palestine, Zionism is now a declared objective in the postwar program of the United States," the American Zionist Emergency Council, whose co-chairmen are Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, declared in a formal statement:

"The plank included in the platform of the Democratic National Convention which favors 'the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwelath' is an act of the Zionist movement throughout the world.

"With both major and political parties giving their unqualified endorsements to the Jewish people efforts to rebuild their national life in Palestine, Zionism is now a declared objective in the postwar program of the United States. We trust that the time of fulfillment is close at hand."

It doesn't pay to meddle with a hornet, a wasp, or a man who is minding his own business.

Yes, it is possible to make butter out of grass. All you need is a cow and a churn.

$10 ENCLOSED

Dear Sir:— Please use the enclosed as you see fit. More power to you! — — — W. E. B.

Who Are Dewey's Pipers ?

Those who imagine Thomas Dewey to be a man of principle have a painful awakening coming to them. I stated previously that Dewey is catering to the same crowd for favors which put up Willkie as contender 4 years ago. And Dewey is doing it for the sake of the shekels, not American patriotism.

In the SAT. EVE. POST of Aug. 12, which magazine is backing Dewey against F. D. R., the cat is let out of the bag. On page 10, Forrest Davis states:

"For some weeks Dewey had lain under a sharp, if inaccurate, fire from Mr. Willkie and his disciples, from some earnest Republicans solicitous for the future of our foreign relations, and from New Deal and leftist sources—all based upon his supposed unwillingnes to stand up and be counted. The volleys of the opposition, being part of an all-out campaign of disparagement, he dismissed. Not so, the honest dubieties arising from Republican quarters. Willkie's collapse had bereaved, among others, a number of eminent, rich and vocal Republicans, especially in New York City and New England.

"Having lost their White Knight, some were disposed to sulk; and, owing to the estrangement existing between Dewey and Willkie since 1940, the governor had been the second choice of few Willkieites. The numerical strength of Willkie's personal following remains debatable. In any case, the Republicans who, devotees of Willkie or not, desired forthright utterance from their probable nominee on international problems were a respectable legion. Furthermore, a good many among them had misgivings about Dewey's experience, grasp and scope in such matters.

"By and large, these were the "war Republicans", who had, like Henry L. Stimson and Nicholas Murray Butler, supported President Roosevelt's prewar politices. The doubtful gentry included pillars of Wall Street, Boston's State Street and Philadelphia's Walnut Street, usually lumped under the phrase "Eastern financial interests" by farm-bloc orators. Not too impressive in the election-day mass, they have their utility in the pecuniary aspects of a campaign—a fact which Dewey, now conducting his fifth try for office since 1937, could hardly overlook.

"The governor, deep in his dilemma, overlooked none of the foregoing considerations, you may be sure."

Australian courts have declared void all manpower orders directing people to work for any specified employer. Chief Justice Jordan of the State Full Court delivered the unanimous decision: "The regulation as it stands could, if valid, reduce Australians to a serfdom more abject than any obtaining in the Middle Ages. There is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the executive to impose on the people a status of villeinage."

Roosevelt Supreme Court, take notice!

—Money, N. Y.

ORDER ARREST OF CHIROPRACTOR

CHICAGO,—County Judge Ford C. Rendleman of Jonesboro, Union county, sitting in Cook county court, issued a writ of attachment yesterday for the arrest of O. C. Moe, 57, a chiropractor with offices at 4005 North av., who was sentenced to 60 days in the county jail and fined $350 in February, 1942, on a conviction of having practiced medicine without a license.

The Illinois Supreme court affirmed the conviction and sentence in May, 1944, on Moe's appeal. Roman R. Stachnik, assistant state's attorney, told Judge Rendleman that Moe had promised to surrender on June 1 to begin serving the sentence, but failed to give himself up.

Stachnik also obtained warrants yesterday for the arrest of Hans Zimmerman, 3005 E. 92nd st., charged with practicing medicine without a license; Mrs. Thelma Morris, 12 E. 47th st., charged with operating a beauty parlor without a license, in connection with his barber shop.

Dear Kosti:

Am enclosing M. O. $5.00 is for your birthday

— — — — L. A.

Henry Cassidy of the Associated Press, who is with the Red Army in Romania, reports that the Russian occupation has resulted in a minimum of interference with the civilian population. Local officials are allowed to remain in office. Romania's anti-Semitic laws continue in force. That goes, too, for the Romanian law proscribing the Communist party.—B'nai B'rith Messenger, L. A.

THE BROOM

"NOT AFRAID TO TELL THE TRUTH"

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

Published at 3865 - 43rd St., San Diego (5) California

Subscription $2.50 per year: $1.30 for 6 months

FRED de ARYAN, Owner

C. LEON de ARYAN, Editor

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THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mikado, British-American Puppet

By Harry Paxton Howard

(Continued from last week)

Time does not allow of any extended survey of the situation, so I will briefly recall some central developments with which you are all, I believe, familiar. Stalin concluded a pact of non aggression with Hitler in August 1939, which was in effect a pact of nonaggression against one another but aggression against smaller nations. They divided eastern Europe between themselves. Then, with his eastern front secure, thanks to Stalin's friendly neutrality, Hitler was able to strike westward at Denmark and Norway, at Holland, Belgium and France. These things are matters of history.

In the spring of 1941, Stalin concluded a pact of nonaggression with Japan. The pact with Hitler was the prelude to the partition of Poland, and later of other parts of eastern Europe. The pact with Tokyo was the prelude to the partition of China. In fact, it partitioned vast areas between Russia and Japan. The Russians recognized Japan's domination of Manchuria through Japan's puppet regime there, known as Manchukuo. The Japanese recognized Moscow's domination of outer Mongolia through Stalin's puppet regime there, known as the Mongolian People's Republic. This was only the beginning. But before they could extend their partition farther south—as Hitler and Stalin extended their partitioning of eastern Europe between 1939 and 1941 — the Germans treacherously struck at Russia, and Stalin had to concentrate all his forces in Europe to meet the attack.

Now there is one very important point to remember about this: It was the friendly neutrality and nonaggression pact between Moscow and Berlin which enabled Hitler to strike westward into Scandinavia, the Low Countries, and France in 1940. In the same way, it was the friendly neutrality and non-aggression pact between Moscow and Tokyo in 1941 that enabled the Japanese to strike southward against the United States, the British, and the Dutch. Hitler's rear was safe and secure in 1941. Russia and Japan have remained friendly neutrals in the Far East. There is no reason to expect them to alter this policy. Neither the Soviet Government nor the Japanese Government has ever violated any agreement which it was to their interests to observe.

So the Japanese were able to concentrate all their forces on the southward drive. Now just why did they make this treacherous attack upon the United States, which had built up and patronized Japanese militarism and the Japanese Imperial despotism from the very beginning of its modern development, some 75 years ago? Our government, in fact, had in May approached the Japanese with the offer of a deal against Germany, as we now know from the State Department's official publications.

This offer to Japan was connected with a very important event, of which we learned something from a British official statement last October. This event was the landing of a Nazi envoy, Hess, in Britain on May 10, 1941. According to the official British statement of last October, Hess declared that Hitler "does not want to defeat England and wants to stop fighting" (England). "He gave his word of honor that the Fuehrer had never entertained any designs against the British Empire, nor had he ever aspired to world domination. The Fuehrer would sincerely regret the collapse of the British Empire. Hitler had declared to him as recently as May 3 that he had no oppressive demands to make on England."

The German proposals were, in brief, "that Germany should be given a free hand in Europe," and England "a free hand in the British Empire, except that former German colonies should return to Germany." Also, "the British should evacuate Iraq." Germany " had certain demands to make of Russia which would have to be satisfied either by negotiation or as a result of war."

There can be no doubt that what all this added up to was an offer of peace with Britain, and support of the British Empire in Asia and elsewhere, on the basis of German demands on Russia and probably war. Now it is important to realize that the American Government knew immediately what Hess had come to England for, though this information was kept from the public, as completely as possible, for more than 2 years. If we read the State Department's White Paper, we may note the remarkable event that immediately followed Hess' landing in England.

He landed in England on May 10. The following day was Sunday, which I always thought was a holiday at Washington as elsewhere. Yet on that Sunday, as we know from the State Department's paper, Secretary Hull approached Japaneses Ambassador Nomura with a new and significant propsal: "Secretary Hull told Ambassador Nomura that if Japan really desired a settlement of the Pacific situation on a basis of peace and friendliness, there should be no serious difficulty * * * . We were profoundly convinced that Hitlerism * * * would be applied to Japan herself just as quickly as it had been applied to countries in Europe which had trusted Hitler * * *..

"Unless the civilization of the world was to run the great risk of being destroyed by Hitler, the united efforts of nations like Japan, the United States and Great Britain would be required to shape the course of the world in a different direction. * * * * We proposed to resist when and where such resistance would be most effective, whether within our own boundaries, on the high seas, or in aid of such countries as Great Britain."

The Japanese Ambassador, we are informed by the State Department, responded eagerly and promptly, and the following day "handed to the Secretary of State, as under instructions from his government, a proposal for a general settlement between the United States and Japan." Negotiations started and were continued, simultaneously with the discussions proceeding in England of the German proposals. These talks were secret, in both capitals. Neither Congress nor Parliament was informed.

(To Be Continued)

"This One for Riley"

I am making new friends and am getting new subscribers, in all 48 states, some of whom would like to know what I look like. I have "grown up" so fast during the present year,1944, that I have a hard time recognizing myself, believe it, or not. Things which I dreamt about as a boy are now becoming reality. You have no idea what opens up in a man's inner view when you dare, persistently, year after year, for more than 43 years, make "the kingdom first" the goal of your life.

This in 1942

All my previous pictures reveal a deep inner pain from the struggle in a criminal world, attempting to hold on to the vision of making a paradise on earth. When one has to meet disappointment after disappointment, realizing that all the pretext of churches and government, as well as public schools, of being interested first in the welfare of men, is pure "campaign oratory" to catch the boobs and fleece them, then it is likely to show in one's face.

After one knows it and has discarded all expectation for better things from commercialized churches, government and public and private schools, of course, one has to start on a new track. Or one becomes a cynic.

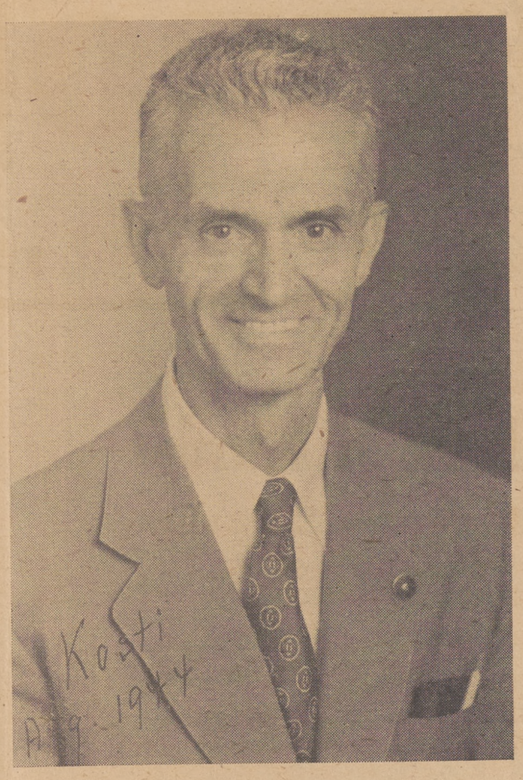
Naturally a sun-worshiper cannot be a cynic for the sun renews all life on earth with each season and thus one brings something new into one's own life, too. As the children of God, on earth, we are here to create new and better life. A creator is not a slave. So I decided to show it in my face to my readers and in this thought wound up in Sensor's Studios for a picture.

Irene Sensor listened to my request to have Guy take a news-cut picture and was somewhat disgusted: "Why, you have not changed a bit during the last year. We have a film of you in our file and could make you any number of pictures you want."

"You think that I have not changed, but I have and we are going to prove it, that's why I want a new picture".

Of course, she was not going to turn down a customer, so she told me to come back, Guy was out. I called twice again and finally the following week I caught Guy Sensor.. I explained to him that all previous pictures show me too somber, as a man of pain and sorrow, but that I am through with it and want to express something much better.

Evidently Sensor is used to all sorts of crazy demands upon him as a recorder of human whims and fancies, for he fell in with the idea at once. He arranged his apparatus and posed me, then when he had inserted the film he said, "This is one for Riley, believe it or not, but the war is over and you are happy, aren't you?" I laughed at him full consent, and there he snapped it.



Next day when I came for the proofs Irene asked, "What did you fellows talk about that made you so happy? It's a splendid picture of you, the best ever".

"Well, so now you agree that I needed it. Guy told me the war was over and naturally, there is the picture".

This is what I look like on my 59th birthday. My first birth day was when I was born. Some people don't seem to know that. They figure that my first birthday was when I was one year old. But mine was no miraculous conception nor birth. I really was born on my first birthday, believe it or not, and am 58 years old on August 18, 1944. Of course, all life is a divine miracle, every day, that's why God is Our Father.

MERE CAMPAIGN POETRY

On their anniversary Eleanor sends a card:

Dear Franklin:

Roses are red, violets are blue
I've certainly enjoyed being
In the White House with you.

To which he replies:

Dear Eleanor:

Roses are red, violets are blue,
You kiss the niggers —
I'll hug the Jews — and
We'll stay in the White House
as long as we choose.

NOTHING TO "SING" ABOUT, SMYTHE

My dear de Aryan:

Your item in July 24th about me going to "sing" and then putting it down to the "Jewish Press Service?" supposed to be a Washington, D. C. News Agency, was planted in your paper by my enemies.

Like many other stories about me it was just another damnable lie, but I don't expect you to do anything about it.

First! there is no such animal as a "Jewish Press Service" here in Washington, D. C., not that I can find anyway.

Second! I can't do any "Singing" in the manner you refer, while of course I have a very good tenor voice, which you learned by my singing in the jail at night, and at that Christmas we spent in the D. C. jail when I sang the Christmas Carols for the boys there, yet I cannot do any kind of "singing" about my co-defendants in the mass sedition trial simply because I don't know any of them, never was associated with them, and finally know nothing about them, good or bad. (Signed)

EDWARD JAMES SMYTHE.
Washington, D. C.

SOUTH AMERICANS BETTER MANNERED THAN NORTHERNERS

Argentine Quints Year Old, Healthy: Privacy Respected

BUENOS AIRES,—Argentine's famed Diligenti quintuplets enjoyed their first birthday anniversary, apparently in perfect health.

Endowed with unusal vitality for babies of multitude birth, the two boys and three girls so far have undergone no afflictions except common colds and teething pains.

They lead a tranquil and orderly life. **Their privacy is so respected that no guard is required at their modest home at suburban Balgrano.**

Franco Jr., strongest and most prankish, has shown the greatest physical development, having now a height of 32 inches and a weight of 26 pounds. Maria Fernanda matches him in weight. The others—Maria Cristina, Maria Esther and Carlos Alberto, weigh about 23 pounds each.

The anniversary was a big event in the life of Senora Franco Diligenti. When the babies were nine months old she commented that "until they are a year old, I can't claim victory."

TAILORS and CLEANERS

GEORGE A. SAUL, Tailor — 1115 Broadway.

Smith & Haight
OLDSMOBILE DEALERS
Better Used Cars
1521 Broadway -:- San Diego

ARGUMENT SETTLED MILITARY FASHION

Two men were in heated argument in a saloon; about what no one seemed to know.

The argument increased in bitterness and illogic.

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the Bible," one of them shouted..

"Daniel Webster didn't write the Bible!" the other shouted, "Shakespeare wrote it."

"He didn't."

"He did."

"He didn't."

"He did!"—and so on and on with greater and greater fury.

"I can prove that Shakespeare wrote the Bible!" the second man yelled.

"Prove it," the other retorted.

Thereupon they engaged in military tactics to the best of their drunken ability.

The first man soon landed on the floor with the second man on top, who did not let up on his pounding.

"And who wrote the Bible?" he demanded.

"Shakespeare," feebly replied the other.

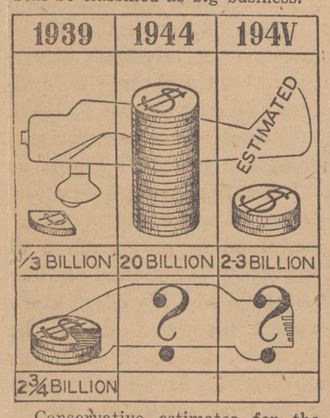
"Are you sure?'

"Yes," replied the one who was on his back, and who had at first contended that Daniel Webster had written the book, "I saw him do it."

—Vista Press

PLANE TALK
BY
Rowland Burnstan

The aviation industry today is big business. This fact becomes evident when one compares the figures for 1944 with those of 1939 in the chart below. Twenty billion dollars, which is five times the automobile industry's peace time peak, is the present volume of airplane business. Our war time business can shrink 90% after victory and according to business values still be classified as big business.



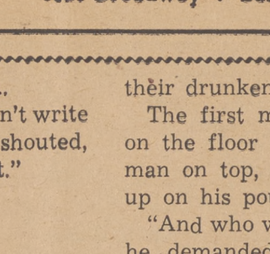
Conservative estimates for the post war period are 10 to 15% of our present inflated aviation industry. If this estimate runs true it would mean an industry five times its size before the war, or approximately the annual dollar volume of the automobile industry in 1939.

In addition to the 2½ million men in the armed forces acting as pilots, navigators, meteorologists, gunners, radio technicians, airframe and engine mechanics, photographers, control tower operators, pre-flight instructors and many others there are 1½ million others in aviation (exclusive of women).

UNIVERSAL BOOT SHOPS

W. L. Douglas Shoes
America's Best Known Shoes
946 Fifth Ave. 1154 Fifth Ave.
2917 University Ave. 4314 University Ave.

TELL ALL YOUR FRIENDS



— That a valuable free booklet filled with many timely tips for San Diego home canners is theirs for the asking by merely writing:

HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

861 Sixth Avenue San Diego 1, Calif.

The Sun Work Shop

Good
THOUGHT

Good WORD — Good DEED

Caiaphas' Report on the Resurrection

(From the Talmud, Constantinople)
SANHEDRIM, 89, BY SIPHRI II, 7.

(Continued from last week)

"I asked John and Peter if they could give me any furthur evidence in regard to this man; that I wished to be informed of his private history. Peter said that Jesus passed by where he was, and bade him follow him, and he felt attracted to him, but at first was more through curiosity than anything in the man; that he soon became acquainted with Mary, who told him that he was her son, and related to him the strange circumstances of his birth, and that she was convinced that he was to be the king of the Jews. She spoke of many strange things concerning his life, which made Peter feel more interested in him than he could have been otherwise. He said Jesus was a man so pleasant in his character, and so like a child in innocence, that no one could help liking him; that though he seemed to be stern and cold, he was not so in reality; that he was exceedingly kind, especially to the poor; that he would make any sacrifice for the sick and needy, and would spare no effort to impart knowledge to anyone that would call on him, and that his knowledge was so profound that he had seen him interrogated by the most learned doctors of the law, and he always gave the most perfect satisfaction, and that the SOPHER or scribes, and the Hillelites, and the Shammaites were afraid to open their mouths in his presence. They had attacked him so often and had been repelled that they shunned him as they would a wolf; but when he had repelled them he did not enjoy the triumph as they did over others of whom they had gotten the ascendancy. As to his private life he seemed not to be a man of pleasure, nor of sorrow. He mingled with society to benefit it, and yet took no part at all in what was going on.

" 'I had heard many tell of what occurred when he was baptized, and from what his mother told me I was watching for a display of his divine power, if he had any, for I knew he could never be king of the Jews unless he did have help from on high. Once when we were attending a marriage-feast the wine gave out, and his mother told him of it, and he said to the men to fill up some water-pots that were sitting near, and they put in nothing but water, for I watched them, but when they poured it out it was wine, for it was tasted by all at the feast, and when the master found it out he called for Jesus to honor him, but he had disappeared. It seemed that he did not want to be popular and this spirit displeased us, for we knew if he was to be king of the Jews he must become popular with the Jews. His behavior angered his mother, for she was doing all she could to bring him into notice, and make him popular among the people, and the people could not help liking him when they saw him.

" ' Another peculiarity was that in his presence everyone felt safe. There seemed to be an almighty power pervading the air where ever he went so that everyone felt secure, and believing that no harm could befall them if Jesus were present. As we were in our fishing-boat I saw Jesus coming out toward us, walking on the water. I knew that if he could make the waves support him, he could me also. I asked him if I might come to him; he said to me to come, but when I saw the waves gathering around me I began to sink, and asked him to help me. He lifted me up, and told me to have faith in God. On another occasion we were sailing on the sea, and there was a great storm. It blew at a fearful rate, and all on board thought they would be lost; we awakened the master, and when he saw the raging of the storm he strecfied out his hand and said, "Peace, be still!" and the wind ceased to blow, and the billowing sea seemed as quiet as a babe in it's mother's arms—all done in one moment of time. This I saw with my own eyes, and from that time on I was convinced that he was not a common man. Neither did he work by enchantment like the Egyptian thaumaturgists, for in all their tricks they never attack the acts of nature. In vain might they order the thunder to hush, or the winds to abate, or the lightenings to cease their flashing.

" ' Again I saw this man while we were passing from Jericho.. There was a blind man, who cried out unto him for mercy, and Jesus said to me, "Go bring him near", and when I brought him near Jesus asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted to see him. Jesus said, "Receive thy sight", when he was not near enough for Jesus to lay his hands upon him or use any art. Thus were all his miracles performed. He did not act as the Egyptian necromancers. They use vessels, such as cups, bags, and jugs, and many other things to deceive. Jesus used nothing but his simple speech in such a way that all could understand him, and it seemed as if the laws of nature were his main instruments of action, and that nature was obedient to him as a slave is to his master.

" 'I recall another occasion when a young man was dead, and Jesus loved his sisters. One of them went with Jesus to the tomb. He commanded it to be uncovered. The sister said, "Master, by this time he is offensive; he has been dead four days". Jesus said, "Only have faith", and he called the young man by name, and he came forth out of the tomb, and is living today', and Peter proposed that I (Caiaphas) should see him for my self. (To be continued)

CHIROPRACTORS

DR. O. R. WAGNER, D. C. 2863 Fifth Ave., Phone Jackson 1439.

PINTLER & IRISH, 1956 Fifth Ave., Phone Franklin 4988.

DR. R. J. McBRIDE, D. C., 411 Fifth Ave. Bldg., Main 1466.

What Are The Talmuds ?

(Continued from last week)

Here is the form of a trial of an accused in this court (of elders and priests), as it is given in MECHILTA.. At the time that Jesus was tried by this court the Jewish government had been deprived of its executive power. This was one of the concessions in the capitulation to Augustus Caesar. At this time the Roman Emperor's consent had to be obtained, though he had to use the Jewish soldiers; for the Romans had only one hundred soldiers at Jerusalem. They were continually engaged in war, and needed all their soldiers at home.

SENTENCED BEFORE TRIAL, PROVISIONALLY

When an accused person was brought before this court of the high priests, they held a preliminary trial, in order, if possible, to force a plea of "guilty". If they could not, the accused was sentenced and then sent to the Roman authority, or governor, for his approval. The accused was then remanded to the high priest, and from him to the Sanhedrim, with the charges written out and the names of the witnesses by which they had been proved. If they approved the decision of the high priest, the prisoner was sent back to the high priest for his final trial. This court of twelve men was required by the Jewish law to fast and pray one whole day before the trial commenced; they were then required to bring the urim and thummim out of the holy place where they were kept, and to place them before the high priest. The high priest was closely veiled, so that no one could see his features, thus representing God doing his work. Then there was what was called the LACTEES, consisting of two men, one of whom stood at the foot of the court with a red flag in his hand, and the other sat on a white horse some distance on the road that led to the place of execution. Each of these men continually cried the name of the criminal, his crime, and who were the witnesses, and called upon any person who knew anything in his favor to come forward and testify. After the testimony was taken the eleven men cast lots or voted, and their decision was shown to the high priest. As he was too holy to act by himself, but only as the mouthpiece of God, he went up to a basin or a ewer, as it is called by them, and washed his hands in token of the innocence of the court, thus testifying that the criminal's own action had brought condemnation on himself. **As soon as the soldiers saw this, they took the man to the place of execution, and there stoned him until he was dead.** Not one of them was allowed to speak, not even to whisper, while the execution was going on. Nothing was heard but the pelting of the stones and the shrieks of the criminal. The idea was to deter others from committing crime by this awful mode of death. All in the name of God "who does not want even the death of a sinner". This is the duplicity and cleavage between Talmudic teachings and practice..

Now, one may watch the double play by which the Jews outsmarted Pilate and took Jesus to the place of execution WITHOUT approval of the Roman authorities, but through sheer rule of mob terror when Pilate had not enough soldiers to uphold the Roman law in the face of thousands of outsiders who had streamed into Jerusalem for the Pascal feast and were egged on until a state of frenzy and hysteria prevailed, demanding the crucifixion..

There was a law in the criminal code of the Romans, enacted by Meeleesen, a philosopher by nature, who taught that if a man was accused of crime and was tried and was found not guilty, he should be publicly chastised.. His reasons were that the man had acted improperly—so much so that he had created suspicion.

This would seem to give license to an enemy to work mischief. But the same philosopher had a remedy at hand, and that was, that any man who accused another and failed to prove it by two witnesses should suffer the punishment the other would have suffered had he been proven guilty.

When Pilate listened to the charges and testimony of the accusing Jews and disapproved the Jewish court findings, according to this Roman law, then, Pilate had to order Jesus to be publicly chastened, which he did.. But he also had to apply the remedy, namely to sentence the accusing Jews to suffer the death penalty which would have been inflicted on Jesus had Pilate approved the preliminary findings and sentence. Since it was a mob of "palace guard" politicians who accused Jesus, Pilate dared not take steps to arrest them all, but he charged them with the consequences and they ACCEPTED them with the words that the blood of the Nazarene be on their heads and their children's heads. It certainly has been so, for pogroms have followed wherever Jews have settled down in any country.

According to law, then, after Pilate had Jesus scourged he washed his hands, forever clearing the Roman government of the blood of Christ which the Jews accepted upon their own heads and their children's children. The soldiers who brought Jesus to Pilate were Jewish soldiers. They did not know Roman law and what washing the hands by Pilate meant. So they asked the Jewish rabbis. And these realized suddenly what a chance they had to take Jesus to the place of execution INSPITE of the fact that Pilate had refused to approve the sentence. So they told the ignorant Jewish soldiers, that the procurator having washed his hands was the same sign as the high priest washing his hands, namely, take him to Golgatha for execution. Pilate was powerless to stem the rabble, who was as ignorant as the soldiers, since he had not enough Roman soldiers to handle the thousands so he reminded them that before they could execute Jesus they would have to set out the two men with red flags to call for rebuttal on behalf of Jesus and the court of twelve men would have to fast for 24 hours before pronouncing final sentence.

But the rabbis figured that Pilate was powerless to act if they took advantage of the ignorant Jewish soldiers who imagined that washing his hands Pilate had ordered the execution, and told the soldiers to get going and have Jesus taken to Golgatha.

This raised the question whether Roman Legionaires of Jewish soldiers did the actual nailing to the cross. Jews would have stoned him, Romans crucified.

On the way to Golgatha the Jewish execution party met another execution party of Roman soldiers with two prisoners to be crucified. The Jewish commander of the soldiers informed this party that Jesus was sent by Pilate to also be executed. The rabbis saw their great chance to put the whole onus on the Romans. They told their soldiers to transfer Jesus to Roman custody and thus the Legionaires awed by Jewish authority, crucified Jesus with the two Roman criminals.

The red flag always preceds executions or "liquidations". When the red flag is displayed all who realized that it was their duty to protect the accused had to hurry to his rescue and testify.

When the red flag is displayed against the governor, it means that the people are called to witness his execution, or "liquidation". Hence the red flag is the call to revolt and executions. It became the flag of terrorism and wholesale mob-murder. (To be continued)

Across the Street — — Across the State
ACE VAN & STORAGE
Long Distance Moving
Van & Fireproof Storage
Phone R-1146 3720 El Cajon Blvd.

Why Our Editor Was Jailed

Dear Sir:

I read with much interest Dr. Clements article in the May How To Live copies from your paper and would be glad to know the circumstances about your being thrown in jail. Also please advise me the subscription price of your magazine. Yours very truly — — — J. W.

IN SEARCH OF THE HOLY GRAIL

Dear Sir:

The How to Live Magazine is very expressive in its title. That is exactly what I have been interested in ever since a baby when I started to think. Yes, I did think as a baby because I remember it, and remarkably, too, because I did think of God and spoke of God, as my mother told me in later years and said things "out of the mouths of babes" which are becoming today the law in advanced education, even though most of our educators misapply it, for example: "Who does not love me is not good," and "Mother, you have better obey me, than me you, because what I am saying is the truth."

You see, we have to live here, now what did we come here for? Thus how to live becomes the paramount question. Jesus answered it by stating the purpose: "Learn first to distinguish the Rule of God and be guided by it in everything, then you will have mastery over all these things".

The exoteric reporters, of course, did not catch on so they reported this esoteric truth in cumbersome, mysterious language: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and its Righteousness, etc."

A the age of 16 I learned the relationship between BREATH and LIFE, namely, that any thought, if held fixed in mind, or in heart, or in both mind and heart, when breathed on while held fixed, finally materializes. Thus either mind or heart produces results plus Breath. But perfect results come from the blending of the three in One, Heart, Mind and Breath.

I learned by reading books and by telepathic instructions from my teachers. I had turned vegetarian at 15 and discovered that strict obedience to the inner revelations of Love and Wisdom brought the Best and the Worst. It attracted both types of people and conditions.

The worst people are alarmed that their grip on the power over the wealth and the people of this world will be broken when everybody knows the secret, thru practice, as stated above, How to Live for Strenght, Health AND FREEDOM. Thus at 18 I was locked up in an insane asylum, but things happened after 12 months, that they all were afraid of me. Whoever did or said anything bad to me was immediately "jinxed". Painful disasters happened to them or their immediate family. The head of the institution also was stricken, so they let me run away, to get rid of the Jinx.

That taught me that this world has no power over us who dare be true. Having proved it on a small scale, made a start, I kept it up to see whether an individual can be like an atomic buzz-saw, namely while following the path of divine Truth, everything else must give way .

In 1930 I started publishing The Broom in that experiment. I have been called all sorts of names, boycotted, beaten, thrown in the San Diego bay, taken to court for libel, finally the war came and the War-Makers and exploiters decided to shut me up, so I was locked up, taken in leg-chains and handcuffs, guarded by 3 deputy U. S. marshals to Washington, charged with conspiracy to demoralize the armed forces. F. D. R. personally issued the order.

I was in jail from July 23, 1942 till Jan. 13, 1943. I kept up my buzz-saw experiment. I still hold that an oath in the name of God means that we promise to obey God and not F. D. R. when he orders us to violate God's Ten Commandments, or Christ's Two Commandments.

Finally they let me out on $1000 mail and a stranger to me, the then President of the American Bar Association, paid the premium.

I returned to San Diego and am at it stronger than ever.

Does F. D. R. rank above God, or shall I follow God?

Who'll win?

Sincerely, C. LEON de ARYAN.

Dear Mr. de Aryan:

Please find enclosed check for $2.00 for reprints of Mr. Klein's Opening Statement as given in **The Broom** of August 7th.

You are certainly doing a wonderful job of trying to enlighten the people,—I hope you succeed, but I can't be very optimistic as my opinion of this human race is that expressed in "Monkey Philosophy", **(The Broom** of July 31st).

Sincerely yours, — — M. S.

The General Electric Company has developed a new listening device, on the principle of a dictaphone, by which ouside parties can pick up conversations as far away as three miles. The device is extremely sensitive and does not need to have a dictaphone planted inside the room where the conversation is taking place as long as there is a telephone mike within hearing distance even if the mike is on the cradle which otherwise shuts off the circuit.

Petitions are being handed out for signatures to keep the Japs out of California. Have been informed that a careful reading of these petitions included other aliens as well. And our Jewish voters are asked to sign them. Sounds Hitlerish to us.—B'nai B'rith Messenger, L .A.

Happy Ending

Jane—Do you know why so many girls are wearing red.

Joan—No, why?

Jane—Well, little Red Riding Hood wore red. And look at the wolf she got!

Gold Digger

Joe—Gee, that was some blonde with you last night. Where did you get her?

Bill—I don't know. I just opened my billfold and there she was!

Essential !

Dad—What a report card! From now on, you and I are through!

Son—Don't try to kid me, Dad. Remember I'm still an exemption on your income tax!

Cigarette, Moth
HOLES Rewoven, $1. up; with this ad. 50c off.
HAYES MENDING
2139 El Cajon Blvd. J. 1145

Catholic Church Smear by Rogge Creates Furore

WASHINGTON,— In a fiery exchange between counsel at the sedition trial in District court, Claude Thompson, a defense attorney, declared he was "not going to allow the prosecutor to railroad any defendant to jail by squelching the defense."

Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge took violent exception to the remark, charging Mr. Thompson with interrupting him so he could not clearly read his exhibits to the jury.

Objection Overruled

Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher overruled Mr. Thompson's objections to the exhibits and the way in which they were presented to the jury. The prosecutor had read parts of the exhibits aloud and had passed others around the jury box. Later Mr. Thompson protested that the prosecution by this method "is messing up the record so that no one in the world will be able to tell what is going on in this court-room."

The attorney said it was "the most diabolical thing" he ever heard of.

There was another flurry when several defense attorneys charged the prosecutor with a prejudicial attack on the Catholic Church. This occured when Rogge read a letter purportedly from Eugene N. Sanctuary, a defendant, to Pelley telling of a "deal to deliver the Catholic vote to President Roosevelt".

"As a Catholic," said Pelley's attorney, "I resent this attempt to smear the Catholic Church."

Dilling Accuses Rogge

Albert W. Dilling, attorney for Elizabeth Dilling, accused Mr. Rogge of trying to prejudice seven members of the jury known to be Catholics.

Another defense attorney, Maximilian St. George, said he also was a Catholic and considered the exhibit "highly improper". All these objections were overruled.

Ellis O. Jones, a defendant representing himself, whose correspondence with the Pelley publishing concern was brought out, said he wanted the record to show he did not object to the exhibits, which "prove what a flimsy case the prosecution has".

Kept in Touch with Nazis

The exhibits included correspondence showing cordial relations between the Pelley organization and Nazi propaganda outlets in Berlin and Hungary at the outbreak of the European war and later.

In one letter among the exhibits admitted in evidence, dated May 31, 1939, A. H. E. Talpey of the Pelley Publishers, wrote Frederick Kleinschmidt, Hamburg, Germany:

"Regarding the present political situation, we feel that you can do no better than follow Liberation (a Pelley magazine) closely. It will present vital facts not ordinarily published in the controlled press—especially as it relates to the 'Jewish question'."

Talpey added: "I think that Mr. Pelley would probably appreciate anything that you might care to write about local conditions, especially as we feel that much of the news about Germany appearing in our daily newspapers is very highly colored with propaganda and that the general attitude of the German people toward America is friendly and peaceful."

German Sought Paper

Another letter showed an application from Dr. K. O. Bertling of the Amerika Institut, to be placed on the Pelley mailing list.

Other letters which Mr. Rogge read to the jury showed a number of other defendants interested in the publications put out by Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts. These included Hans Diebel, proprietor of the Aryan Bookstore, German-American Bund outlet in Los Angeles; Mr. Jones of the National Copperheads and the Friends of Progress, Los Angeles; Col. Sanctuary, New York; Gerald L. Alderman, secretary of the National Workers' League, Detroit; George E. Deatherage, commander of the Knights of the White Camellia, and W. R. Lyman, jr., of the National Workers' League.

Another item in the communications was a letter from the defendant Edward James Smythe, as chairman of the Protestant War Veterans, to the editor of the Roll Call, a Pelley magazine, inquiring:

"Would it be too much to ask you to insert an item in your paper stating that petitions to impeach Roosevelt can be had by writing to this organization?"

"INSPIRED", BUT NOT BY HOLY GHOST

WASHINGTON,— Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge read to the mass sedition conspiracy trial jury here a 1941 letter which asserted President Roosevelt "seems like one possessed of devils".

The letter was signed "Larry", and dated Oct. 28, 1941. Rogge said it was written by Lawrence Brown, editor for the former Silver Shirts leader, William Dudley Pelley, to George E. Deatherage, ex-commander of the Knights of the White Camellia. Pelly and Deatherage are defendants.

The writer spoke of F. D. R.'s crazy address of last evening, and added:

"I never have heard him talk like that but once before and this was even more belligerent, to the point of exhibiting a man well unbalanced, as charged by Berlin spokesmen. His pictures show a man beside himself. Maybe you have heard something not published about what got into this man, for he seems like one possessed of devils."

Wanted Talk With Hitler

Pelley, one of the 26 defendants charged with conspiring to undermine the loyalty of the armed forces, said earlier in a speech, according to another exhibit just placed in evidence:

"I trust the day arrives soon when I can sit down with Adolf Hitler personally, on a man to man basis, with great interests in common, and forever terminate whatever differences, debates or rancors may exist between our respective countries on a basis of mutual liberations and mutual aspirations.

"I feel certain that the German chancellor and I will understand one another. The similarity of our backgrounds and our efforts could scarcely have it otherwise."

"SMEAR" IS NOT EVIDENCE

WASHINGTON,— Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, of Chicago, one of two women defendants in the mass sedition trial, burst into tears as her ex-husband accused the prosecution of reviving their divorce proceedings in "a plot to assasinate" her character.

Albert W. Dilling, who has been by his former wife's side since the trial began April 17, revealed that one of 200 documents seized at the Noblesville, Ind., printing plant of ex-Silver Shirt Leader William Dudley Pelley was an expression of sympathy from Pelley about Mrs. Dilling's divorce.

Dilling told Judge Edward C. Eicher it should not be admitted in evidence, and said it was offered only as part of a prosecution "plot to assassinate the character of a good woman".

The jury was not present for the character defense or the tears, having been excused for the week end when it became apparent that defense attorneys would consume the session objecting to the admissability of the 200 documents.

Another attorney, William J. Powers, of Chicago, charged that FBI methods used in seizing the documents were a threat to "every newspaper in the country."

PELLEY'S WRITINGS COMPARED AT TRIAL WITH AXIS BROADCAST

WASHINGTON,— Parallel writings—tending to show the Axis influence on one of the defendants—were introduced by the prosecution at the mass sedition trial.

Prosecutor Rogge gave to the jury over vehement defense protests, transcription of an Italian short-wave broadcast on the evening of December 8, 1941, in which President Roosevelt was censured for the way he handled the Japanese. He likewise read a paragraph blaming our State Department.

Then the prosecutor began reading from a copy of William Dudley Pelley's the "Galilean Magazine" for December 22, 1941, two weeks after Pearl Harbor, a paragraph read almost similar to that picked up from the Italian broadcast.

Prosecutor Rogge then read statement after statement from Pelley's magazine which sounded almost identical to what the Italian radio put out the night after Pearl Harbor. Defense attorneys protested vigorously to the line of prosecution and made motions that it be stricken from the court record. Justice Edward C. Eicher denied the motions.

Justice Eicher answered in District Court, through his attorney, suit brought by Mr. Laughlin, in the name of the United States, to recover for the Government the salary paid the chief justice since he took office, together with punitive damages, because he does not live in the District.

Justice Eicher's attorney, Joseph B. Keennan, asked dismissal of the suit, contending there was no legal basis for it. While the United States Code does require a Federal District Judge to live in the district he serves, Mr. Keenan stated, the District code, which prevails here, does not mention the residence of judges. Justice Eicher lives in Alexandria, Va., said the statement, but there is nothing in the District code requiring him to live in Washington.

THE ANTI-"ANTI-SEMITIC" RACKET

LOS ANGELES,— . . . Silberberg, who is chairman of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Committee, spoke of the need for vastly increased sums to fight anti-Semitism, pointing out that "our active enemies have gone underground" and are even now preparing to use anti-Semitism to throw the nation into confusion at the first possible moment.

Increased funds are needed by the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and the L. A. Jewish Community Committee, all Welfare Fund beneficiaries, he said.—B'nai B'rith Messenger.

Elmhurst Files $100,000 Suit Against Eicher

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ERNEST F. ELMHURST (2111 O Street, N. W.) Plaintiff vs
EDWARD C. EICHER (U. S. District Court Building) Defendant.

COMPLAINT
(Damages for False Imprisonment)

1. The jurisdiction of this Court is founded on Section 301, Title 11, D. C. Code (1940 Edition).

2. The Plaintiff is a citizen of the United States and is temporarily residing in the District of Columbia.

3. The defendant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Virginia.

4. The plaintiff was and is at all times hereinafter mentioned, one of the defendants in the so-called sedition case, more particularly described as "The United States of America vs. Joseph E. McWilliams, et al", Criminal No. 73086, now pending in this Court; that the trial of said cause was begun on April 17th, 1944, and the defendant, has been and is now presiding as the sole justice in said cause since said April 17, 1944.

5. On, to wit, July 12, 1944, the said criminal cause was on trial before the said defendant Eicher, Justice as aforesaid, and at the noon-day adjournment of said cause, and while the said defendant was in his chambers in the court house occupied by this Court, wrongfully and without authority of law directed two Deputy U. S. Marshals to forceably detain the plaintiff, against his own will and consent, and forthwith produce his body before the said defendant in his chambers at the noon-hour of said day; and that the said Deputy U. S. Marshals, acting in pursance of the unlawful order and direction of the defendant as aforesaid, did forceably detain and forceably imprison this plaintiff on said day at the noon-hour, against his will and consent, and did forthwith deliver the body of the plaintiff to and in the presence of the said defendant in his chambers.

6. While the plaintiff was thus in the presence of the said defendant he, the said defendant, did then and there attempt to induce the plaintiff to give testimony against himself in said criminal cause, and did attempt to induce the plaintiff to make untrue allegations of fact against one James J. Laughlin, a member of the bar of this Court; that the defendant then permitted O. John Rogge, Prosecuting Attorney in said criminal cause, to interrogate the plaintiff, in violation of his constitutional rights; and the said Rogge, with the approval of the defendant herein by various artifices and designs endeavored to put words in the mouth of the plaintiff so as to convey the impression that the plaintiff was the "tool" of said James J. Laughlin in the civil action pending, between plaintiff against the said Rogge, Joseph W. Burns and one Ira Chase Koehne, alleging a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of his constitutional rights and to defraud him of his property rights.

7. After failing in his effort to induce the plaintiff to give testimony against himself in said criminal cause, and after failing to induce the plaintiff to make untrue allegations of fact against the said James J. Laughlin, who had been wrongfully expelled from the sedition case by the defendant, solely because the said James J.. Laughlin had filed a petition in the United States House of Representatives praying the impeachment of said Edward C. Eicher for misbehavior in office, he, the said defendant, did command the plaintiff not to divulge the conversation, or any part thereof, and expressly commanding the plaintiff not to divulge to any person whomsoever, although said criminal cause is a public one.

8. Plaintiff further alleges that it was the intent and design of the defendant in directing the arrest and imprisonment of plaintiff aforesaid, to obtain and wrongfully extract from plaintiff certain information that would be helpful to him, the defendant Eicher, in his forth-coming impeachment trial before the Congress of the United States.

9. Plaintiff furthur alleges that although the aforesaid criminal trial was a public one and one in which every defendant and his counsel, some twenty-two in number, had an interest, the defendant Eicher directed the stenographer to withhold from various defendants and their counsel the report of said star chamber proceedings, and the stenographic report of the said star chamber proceedings does not appear in the official stenographic transcript of the proceedings in the criminal cause on July 12th, 1944, or at any time thereafter. The said official reporters have refused to produce, furnish or sell to the plaintiff a copy of the secret star chamber proceedings referred to herein, in spite of the fact that the plaintiff cannot safely proceed, as a defendant, in the aforesaid criminal cause without the said star chamber stenographic transcript. .

10. The plaintiff furthur avers that by reason of the unlawful and wrongful detention, arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, as aforesaid, at the direction of the defendant, as aforesaid, he has been damaged in the sum of one-hundred thousand dollars.

11. Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of one-hundred thousand dollars, plus cost of this suit.

JAMES J. LAUGHLIN.
National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Counsel for Plaintiff.

Plaintiff demands trial by jury.
James J. Laughlin, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Plot to Balk Sedition Trials Is Seen In New York

E. P. BANTA HELD ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST AUTHOR OF 'UNDER COVER'

NEW YORK,— In the arrest of seventy-three-year-old Edwin P. Banta, of 215 East Seventeenth Street, the District Atorney's office expressed the belief that it had unearthed a fantastic attempt to interfere with the mass sedition trials at Washington through an effort to fasten a false rape charge upon John Roy Carlson, author of the fast-selling smear-book, "Under Cover", who was to be an important witness in the trials.

Banta, who is characterized in Mr. Carlson's book as "a confidential trouble-shooter for native Fascists throughout the country," was arraigned before Justice John V. Flood, of Special Sessions, on a conspiracy charge and was held in $1,500 bail for trial on Sept. 11.

Banta was taken into custody on an information handed down by the New York County Grand Jury, which set forth that on June 16 last Mr. Carlson, whose real name is Arthur Derounian, visited the home of June Kelly, a woman acquaintance of Banta's in her middle twenties living at 327 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Carlson had been induced to see the woman to obtain possible information from her about Joseph E. McWilliams, a friend, and one of the defendants in the sedition trials.

Banta, according to Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney, suggested to Miss Kelly that she accuse Mr. Carlson of having attacked her, "and if you make it stick," Banta is alleged to have said to her, "we'll blow the sedition charges all to hell." Miss Kelly, it is said, agreed to say that Mr. Carlson had attempted to attack her.

Informed Valentine

Banta took the story to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. The commissioner turned the matter over to Deputy Chief Inspector Michael Murphy. Inspector Murphy questioned the girl. She offered the attempted assault story.

A few days later, however, said Mr. Hogan, Miss Kelly appeared to have changed her mind. Called up Inspector Murphy and told him the story was false, that there was no attempted assault and that she had been persuaded to make the charges by Banta, who desired to discredit Mr. Carlson and affect the trials at Washington.

Miss Kelly is named as a co-conspirator in the papers, but has not been arrested and is expected to be the state's chief witness. The charge against Banta is a misdemeanor and is punishable by a maximum jail term of three years.

Banta has had a strange career. He was once a reporter on "The World" and was at one time a Communist party member. In 1938 he gained a certain notoriety when, as a librarian in the Federal Writer's Project of the old Work Projects Administration, he told the Dies committee that the project was Communist-dominated and that some of its members were agents provocateurs.

Was a Bund Speaker

He was thereafter a speaker for the German-American Bund. More recently, Mr. Hogan said, he became a sort of professional informer, offering to sell information about his various contacts to the police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and numerous agencies working for and against Fascism.

He has more currently been posing, said Mr. Hogan, as an investigator for the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, at 165 West Forty-sixth Street. Executives at the offices of this organization said that he had never been on the pay roll of the league but that it had occasionally purchased information from him when it was deemed useful, as had numerous other organizations of various types throughout the city.

"Banta is well known to the league," said a representative of the organization, "as a man who has been friendly with many agitators amongst both Communist and Nazi groups. He has frequently attempted to sell quantities of information to the league and to other organizations with respect to some of his erstwhile friends."

The head of the Catholic Church still stands for a negotiated peace and maintains the Church is neutral in this war. Contrast the Methodist attitude that this is God's war and unconditional surrender. If future wars are prevented it will not be the Methodist Church who leads the van. —Money. N. Y